ready access to the presoners; were friends of the cause and humans men.

The 11th and 12th resolutions were read and adopted. On the 12th being read, the Rev. Mr. Allen, of Rhode On the 12th being read, the Rev. Mr. Allen, of Rhode Inland, proposed to strike out the word "department" and insert "professions," so as to read "legal and medical professions." The amendment was adopted.

Mr. Blackmer proposed to substitute "cause" for "tale." Adopted. The resolution was tend adopted.

The 12th resolution was read and adopted.

The 12th resolution was read been made in overlooking that Being who guides and gives efficiency to all our operations and plans. Our main reliance should be in 60d, the author and completer of all good. Let us pass the resolution, and go home with the confidence of success which trust in the Lord gives.

Mr. Evans, of Canada West, moved an amendment. He would substitute for "British cupidity," "British intu "esce" He said: We of Canada know Neil Dow and all engaged in this good work; but my objection is, in a World's Convention, to any expression of local feeling. Another objection is, the drug brought into China is opium; and where Great Britain is wrong is in permitting the sale of alcohol at home. I press my amendment, for the reason that I wish to have my hands strengthened when I go back to Canada. This is a World's Convention; let it not make a fing at British policy. [Hear, hear.] I agree with the spirit of the passage; but my friends in Canada would say. "Is that the Catholic spirit of your Convention."

Some members wanted to know why France, and the United States even, should not be delicately handled as well as Great Britain. However, Mr. Evans's amendment.

Dr. Snodgrass—I would suggest a verbal amendment.

United States even, should not be delicately handled as well as Great Britain. However, Mr. Evans a amendment was passed.

Dr. Snodgrass—I would suggest a verbal amendment. This is a World's Convention: why speak of "foreign "lands!" No lands are foreign to it. I would suggest the phrase "other lands."

The suggestion was accepted and the change made.

Mr. George Savage, of D. C.—Speaking of China, I don't see why you should not do something for a little spot on this continent, which is perhaps not generally recognized as belonging to the United States—I mean the District of Columbia. Why not do something for it? You send your best men there. [Several woices, "No."] I mean those whom you think your best. [Renewed laughter.] A venerable gentleman from Massachusetts called it a sink. Now, a sink may be clean or filhy, and it is clean—when Congress is out of it. [Laughter and cheers.] Do not send drunkards to Congress. ["We don't mean to here-after," from several.] If half the pillars supporting this roof were taken away, the remaining half would have to bear all the weight. Now, I tell you half your Congressmen are so drunk that they leave all the weight to the other half; they are not pillars at all.

Lecian Barkigh—They are case-pillars.

Mr. Savage—I don't think there are sober men enough in Congress to pass a Temperance messure. The only through you that any good can be done. [Cheers.]

Rev. Mr. Hill, of Maine—Would petitions help! Mr. Savage—They would.

Mr. E. W. Jackson—I should like to hear Rev. Mr. Hill, from Maine, as to the truth of J. Neal's assertion. I was for six weeks lately through my native State, and never saw nor smell liquor, nor witnessed any of its effects. Prisons, almshouses, schools, all showed increased sobriaty. Here is a practical proof: A man in Boston brought sixteen into Maine: the stopped a day at Portland, and he could not at night the text the least sign of their having drank alcohol. If there were a drop sold in the city, those semmen would make it out. John Neal's assertion is

bug and false; the men of Maine and Portaant know A is, and he knows it himself.

Rev. Mr. Hill, of Maine—I am sorry for the letter of John Neal. I am asked if it is true; I would rather defor my reply till to morrow. [Go on go on now.]

Rev. Mr. Marsh.—According to our resolution of last night, foreign Delegates should be heard.

Rresident—Mr. Hill may speak to the resolution, and hitch on his remarks as he best can. [Laughter.]

Rev. Mr. Hill—I could get a statement from 590 m/m. yes and from John Neil's pastor. Mr. Chickering, that his assertions are unqualifiedly false. I know from observation that John Neil did lie, and that the devil, the father of lies, helped him. [Laughter.]

We hunt down the rum seilers in Maine! One was pursued by 12 men; he had an old rusty sword and said. "I'll will the first that advances." One cried, "You can kill only one when the rest will be upon you." He tried to creep away like a skunk under the floor, but he was uncarthed. Another, hanted likewise, betook himself to his bed, and his wife threw herself across him. [Laughter and cheers.] The wife of the third asked him, "John, my don't you eat?" "Ah! Nancy," said he, "I am discouraged." The rum sellers are all discouraged. I am ashamed of John Noil, and I invite him to emigrate.

Voices—Where to! [Laughter.]

A Voice—Is he not chawed up enough!

Mr. Hill—Probably: I finally wish to say, that for the last three months, the Maine Law has been most particularly followed out in that State. [Loud applause.]

Mr. Barnaby—A man sent \$400 worth of rum from Boxton to Waterville in Maine; it was telegraphed and selzed on its arrival. The owner went to a lawyer saying, "it "was directed to the agent appointed by the State to re "ceive liquor for medicinal purposes," and asked what he should do; brite the agent; but that agent was a friend of temperance, and all his wealth-could not bribe him.

Rev. Mr. Reed objected to the one which Snodyrass had made, and it was adopted in the same way. A gentleman suggested that "State" should be inse

Mr. Clark, of New York, with some difficulty, obtained a hearing for a resolution, to the effect that all who self grain to distillers or rent property to dealers, are equally guilty with the maker and seller, and that public sentiment should declare them so. Referred to the Committee on Basiness.

Mr. Clark here stated the rumor that a Delegate, properly authorized was rejected by the Committee on Credentials, because the color of his skin differed from theirs. [Commotion.] A voice: What's his color!

Mr. Clark—I allade to the learned and justly distinguished colored man of this City, James McCane Smith, M. D. Is it so, sir!

Calls to order, and for adjournment, were quite plenty just now. The announcement of Mr. Clark had evidently produced some fluttering in the opposition camp.

President—On that subject I must begin begin and the Mr. Clark to the Committee on Credentials. I can't an ever his question.

Mr. Clark to the Committee on Credemias.

swer his question.

Some one on the platform answered with the assertion, by
say excuse, that Dr. Smith was not duly authorized (how
he did not explain) by the Fifth Ward Alliance, from
which he professed to come, and charged that he was sent
to make dissension.

Mr. Clarke essayed to press the matter, while several
persons, including Dr. Snodgrass, were seemingly eager to
pert the foor. But 'order, order,' from the body of the
Hall, and "I won't entertain that question," from the
Chairman, cut them off. Dr. Snodgrass was understood to
desire to put a similar inquiry as to the fate of the creden
tials of another worthy and intelligent colored man, [Rev.,
Mr. Ray, of this City.] whose credentials had been handed
in through him.

through him.

Mr. Oliver announced the exercises of the evening seeting, and the Convention adjourned till 74 o clock.

Evening Session.

At 7] P. M., the Chair was taken by Bishop James, of New Jersey. After a prayer by Rev. Mr. James, two soags were sung, accompanied by the piano, "Behold the Day of "Promise," and "Of all the mighty nations, in the Ext.

At 7 i P. M., the Chair was taken by Bishop James, of New Jersey. After a prayer by Rev. Mr. James, two songs were sung, accompanied by the piano, "Beheld the Day of "Promise," and "Of all the mighty nations, in the Ext." or in the West."

Judge O'Neil, of South Carolina, was then introduced to the meeting, and spoke as follows:

Ladies and Gentlemen: I wish some other had been called on to address you to night. You and I. Mr. Presi cled on to address you to night. You and I. Mr. Presi cled, have almost served out our time in the cause, and we might leave the work to younger hands; yet, while any thing remains to be done, I do not feel authorized to retire. Being confeted to 20 minutes, I will run as rapidly as possible ever a few topics connected with our purpose. A friend said to me to day. "I hope you will make a speech to night, "do not fear, I will be there, and stand by you." Fear what should I fear? The rowdyism I have seen here? No! I am a Southerner, and we of the South have nover learned what fear is. [Great Applause.] I will not follow the beaten track pursued during the course of this day; I will not talk of my principles as a political man, for I have none but those of the nation; I came not to seek popularity but to advance the trath. I believe that Temperance is a good thing, but I do not like total abstinence." Now, in this acknowledged to be right. The very manof the dram shop will say, "Yes." I believe Temperance is a good thing, but I do not like total abstinence." Now, in this acknowledged good cause, why do we not succeed botter? Because we do not stand by one another. Discipline alone gives efficiency to military force. A small detectment of Napoleon's army at the fort of Tabor, fought and defeated a large free of Turks; the brave Kleber commanded the French, their discipline prevailed and they were victorious. We must provide our maniments; a ship going to see prepares her previsions for the vorage; we must equip ourselves for our moral warfare. Well equipped, we need fear nothing. A soli

but, perhaps, as we say at the Scuth, I have biazed a tree here and there, so that the track can be followed. I now sak the attention of the ladies. Ladies of New York, looking at you I could think myself in Charleston, for you remind me of the beautiful andiences I have sometimes addressed there at our Temperance meetings. Ladies, be prepared to go with us. I do not stand here to advocate the doctrine of Woman's Rights [great applause and a few hisses]—save, indeed, their rights as rightly understood, and by which they are loved, honored and protected under the arms of their male friends. What others do you wish for ! Loud applause. I look on you as friends, but do not sak you to mount the stand; let your influence follow us like the gentle dew from Heaven; let it pervade the family circle, in which let the daughter, the wife and the mother lead their male relatives to virtue. Let the wife say to the husband, "Never shall it be written on our grave, "John Barleycom sent one of these to an early tomb. [Great applause.] Mothers, influence your sons. The great est men have been made great by the teachings of their mothers. Young women, aid us! Weat you in-sist on the young men must do. Give me the women and I do not want the mee. You twent you wears! I have served the mothers. Young women, aid as war you insist on the mothers. Young women, aid as war war war and I do not young men must do. Give me the women and I do not young men must do. Give me the women and I do not young men must do. Give me the women and the public. I was bred a quaker and now I stand here to republic. I was bred a quaker and now I stand here to reput the conclusion of Judge O Neil's remarks, Mr. Oakley favored the Convention with a song, which was loudly encound.

cored.

Rev. John Pierpont, Mass., then commenced the recital of a Maine Law poem, which was listened to attentively, and at its conclusion was warmly applauded. During the reading, a gas sipe blew out in the upper gallery, and on the discovery of the flame, there was a general rush to the parts of egrees, but an individual near immediately eating uished it, and persons on the platform were in this instance instruments! in quieting the excitement, by announcing that the danger was over. The person having charge of the hights not knowing what the difficulty was with the gas turned it entirely off, and the Hall was left in total dark

York, would reveal certain secrets connect which stood on the stage before them.

York, would reveal certain secrets connected with a barrel which stood on the stage before them.

Mr. Crampton said—Once upon a time the peace of the world, so far as civil and religious liberty was concerned, was on board a frail bark on the broad Atlantic. In this cask which stands by my side are the hopes, not of the world exactly, but of one of the States of our Union. The groans and the tears and the sighs and the sorrowings of women and children, of widows and orphans are here, to be dispelled by the contents of this cask. What are they? Not rum, nor g.n. nor brandy, not that which will curse but bless. Here is a diploma showing that this cask received the first premium at the State Fair in Wisconsin, having been desired to be the best cask, and containing the best flour exhibited on the occasion. The Temperance man of Milwankee have sent this cask to the World's Conrection, desiring that it should be exposed for sale to the highest bidder, and the avails expended for Maine Law tracts to be circulated graduitously in the State of Wisconsin. [Appause.] The Legislature of that State has called upon the people to decide by their vote at the ballot box, on the eth of November next, whether they will have the Maine Law tracts to refer the profits go to the chilc's canak, that it should be sold, and the profits go to the chilc's canak, that it should be sold and the profits go to the chilc's canak, that it should be sold and the profits go to the chilc's canak, that it should be sold was canadiant they contain the state of Wisconsin by circulating at least 190,000 tracts. Rev.

of Wisconsin, by circulating at least 199,090 fracts. Rev. Thomas B. Hunt will perform the duty of anctioneer.

Mr. Hunt here put on his hat and took the hum aer in his hand amid great merrament, his somewhat hum, backed figure, attitude and commical manner presenting a grottesque appearance. He commenced by saying he had never sold anything in his life, hardly. [Laughter.] He had had his own flour and wheat stolen, and went three nights in succession to preach—[Laughter, and a call to speak hunder.] Wait till I get started now; fair play. [Laughter.] Kow I must sell this barrel, and I will make the proposition to you. I propose the terms of sale as follows, and want you to agree to them, if you will, if you don't, I will change the terms: After the first bid sis mide, every man who bids shall pay the amount of his bid above it. For instance, suppose we start it at \$1, the ann who bids twenty five cents over must seed up the tw-mry five cents, forieiting it for not bidding mass. [Lumher.] And the man who makes the highest bid is to pay the whole sum. Now all you who agree to those terms please to say. Ave.

Only two or three ayes responded, followed by a burst of laughter.

A Voice—Try again. [Laughter.]

Only two or three ayes responded. Subsect of a based a langister.

A Voice—Try again. [Langhier.]

Mr. Hunt—No I don't; there are enough who agree to it. [Langhter] And those of you who don't agree to itwill you agree to pay double? [Langhter.]

The gentleman then proceeded with the sale, receiving bids in rapid succession, of \$5, \$10, \$20, \$25, \$20, each bidder sending up amount of his bid over the last one, until it was struck off to Bowen & McNamee at \$100.

The President next amounced that Rev. Mr. Hatfield took the stand and stated that he desired to speak of the essential justice of the legal enactment proposed to suppress the run traffic. Were he satisfied that it did injustice to any man he would not for a moment support it, but would oppose.

would oppose.

The speaker adverted to the fact of enactments being made to prevent the taking of clams and oysters from their beds out of season, and the laws passed to prevent the shooting of suipes and game at certain seasons of the year, and which were not complained of but that when an enactment was talked of to protect women and children from suffering, the country was pronounced to be in danger. He was not an advocate of Woman's Rights, but he believed that woman being accorded a share in the triumphs of man, that she should be protected in the enjoyment of these triumphs. But people were sensitive to the rights of Runings and Whisky barrels.

He had heard members speak fearfully in contemplating the success for nothing could stop its progress. It must prevail, to the friends who had already obtained the passage of the Maine Law, he would only ask that they enforce the law there, and it would pass without difficulty throughout the length and breadth of the land. Practical results would be a for better argument than all the reason that could be arged in its favor.

Mr. Oakley again sung a new Temperance Hymn, set to the "Marseillaise", which was loudly applanded.

A collection was here taken up, after which Gen. Cary, the contemplating the passage of the darked for took the stand. He was engaged.

A collection was here taken up, after which Gen. Cary, being loudly called for, took the stand. He was engaged in the delivery of an elequent Temperance address when our reporter left.

Five and twenty year says the men to whom this appeal is addressed were in their crulie. But during the next quarter of this contray the ment does my of the world depends upon them. The strong kind is of he vertrans are, one by case, paired by the rough of are. The voices hat has a roug out for God and Truth are slowly passing into the harmonies of a better world. Upon your shoulders the ark of Reform is some forth to test. In your hands the torch of human progressia to be nward g the sacred truths bequesthed to your charge is the Temper formation. It owns an existence no langer than yours. This

Among the sacred truths bequeshed to your charge is the comparence Reformation. It owns an existence no longer than yours. This years ago this movement was restricted to a few sames spirits who, trither up the mount of progress than their follows: had caught the yout the early down before it had gided the plains below. The rist national organization against a looked was formed in 1820. Since he the history of the Temperance Reform has been a history of sent the history of the Temperance Reform has been a history of the progress—the steedy movement from the unknown or into eather the second of the well established. The first local society with its ledge against the us of ardeot spirits along the subsequent adopted in the rotal shettimene principle, the Washingtonian movement, the organization of policies "Alliances" and the wascingtonian for the production and principle of the form of the second of spirits along the successive stars contained to a few samelons and. An abstract principle, once comined to a few samelons aims, has since walked into the halia of legislation, and in two successive flators in the sixtension of policies in one six appent the bench of Justice, crowned with the search of the se

mightly revolution, each related to the other, and all looking to a common end. An abstract principle, once contined to a few agracions minds, has since walked into the halls of legislation, and in twe sourceson States it now sits upon the bench of Justice, and in twe sourceson States it now sits upon the bench of Justice, ecowards with the majest of Law.

The God of Love has stood by the history of this reform from its craile, and has guided it onward through its most critical periods. To the young men of our time it is now committed both as a trail and as a trust. What is it that God and housanty demand of us? What is the great question for our principle about the? Unless we greatly err, that question for our principle, by Jehovab's help, destroy the trailing that the great question for our principle. By Jehovab's help, destroy the trailing out the great question for our principle in the great question for our principle. By Jehovab's help, destroy the trailing own in the great of the great periods of the great question for our principle in the great question for our principle in the great great was a subject of the great great

our banners.

Let us press ferward with our age. Let us wear a bright link in the history of our century. Let us the down to our rest heaves the goal of human perfection. Let us find in our tools an ever-artifling simulus—an ever-dresh delich. So shall our later aimails "be written in the characters of a millionial rivery. So shall our posterity he cheered by that can which shall shine with a seven-food instre, "as the light of seven days."

of seven days."
Though we were but two or three,
Sore of triumph we should be.
We our principed land shall see.
Though the way seem long: Every fearless word we speak
Makes sin's strongholds bend and creak
Wickedness is always weak.
For Truth is young and strong.
T. L. CUYLER,
R. W. POUNT,
W.M. RICHARDSON,
Committee

Letter from a Rejected Delegate.

To the Editor of The N. Y. Trobase.

Sin: Yesterday morning I had the honor to receive a note, of which the following is a copy:

"This is to certify that Dr. James M Cane Smith is hereby duly appointed a Delegate to represent the Fifth Ward Temperance Alliance in the World's Convention, to be held in the City of New York on the 6th, 7th, 8th and 3th Sept., 1853.

[Signed] "R. T. TRALL."

President Fifth Ward Temp Alliance.

This morning. (Sept. 5,) at 10 o'clock, the policeman on duty admitted me to the floor of the Convention on any statement that I had credentials. I had scarcely entered, when a small gentleman, with a white hat unit yellowish skin, demanded my credentials, at the same time severally rebuiling the policeman, and giving him a new order about admissions, he hold me that the Committee on Credentials would not an mine farmed lately would act on mine immedia

In a little while, he returned, with a tall gentleman in a red skin, and the pair amounced that "my creclentials "had been rejected by the Committee on the ground of in "formality." On inquiring "What informality! they stated that "the Fifth Ward Temperance Alliance had sent "in their lits of delegates, which did not contain my name. I asked if "this was the only objection." They answored "Yes." I further said. "If then, I shall present creden "tials free from this and all other informality, will I be admitted!" Both gentlemen lifted their eyes heavenward and replied. "That will depend on the action of the Committee." I respectfully requested and was shout to note their names, when they declined giving them, and again referred me to "the Committee of which they ware only a part."

Temperance Convention, I retired to a neighboring to "make a note" of the proceedings, supposing the doings of the "World's Convention" might be reporting to the rest of the world. Here I was ewelcomed by such distinguished gentlemen as Git tail, Esq., Hon. Brandy Smash, and Rt. Rev. Schl. Esq., The fraction of these centlemen were Schnapps. The faces of these gentlemen were with smiles, and they seemed about to cheer me as of the Union, to say nothing of side promises of

a table "to write a note on, and a sking "the Committee.

Shortly afterward I called on Dr. J. R. Trall, signer of my credentials. He informed me that the Convention's Committee had "made a false issue; that the Fifth Ward Temperance Alliance had furnished its quota in the representation of the City Alliance; but that I was the only delegate appointed specially to represent the Fifth Ward Alliance in the Convention. This point I leave to the proper authorities to settle.

My object in troubling you, Sr. is to record the above facts, and to crave room to state my reasons for seeking admission into the World's [1] Temperance Convention.

1st. As a good citizen I feit bound to fulfill the appointment allotted to me by a band of reformers in the Ward in in which I have lived some sixteen years.

2d. I noticed in the proceedings of the Convention of yesterday, that the 15th Resolution, offered by Dr. Marsh, was marked by a most singular geographical omission, which I desired most carrestly to fill up: the trader sympathics of this Convention were amounted to three quarters of the globe, while the fourth was left to grope in the outer darkness of the Run Thade and its twin brother the Stave Thade.

garders of the globe, while the founds and its twin brother the outer darkness of the Run Trade and its twin brother the Stave Trade.

3d. I felt auxious not only to fill up this omission, but also to claim for the quarter omitted. Arraca, the land of my fore mothers, not only a share of the sympathy, but also the granitude and admiration of this World's Temperance Convertion, for having organized in her very heart, among her unintered tribes, the germ of the Maine Lynger, Low, long before Neal Dow was born. And I had with me ample proof of this interesting temperance fact in the following, which I quote from Prichard's Researches, & into the Physical History of Mankind, vol. 2, p. 303:

The dispatches of Col. Lacorda, written at Tree in 1798, contain the depositions of Pereira, a traveler into the interior of South Africa, who, passing through the territory of the Marraris, and by the Lake Zanbri, came to the country of the Movizas, more advanced in civilization these last pay tribute to a neighboring State, whose prince, Cassemba, dwelt in a capital which was a fortified town he was visited by Pereira, and found I ving in great magnificence. he has, moreover, a well dis inflined army, and appoints magistrates to prevent drankenaces amonar his subjects.

The accuracy of the names of these localities is con-

The accuracy of the names of those localities is confirmed by a paper recently read by Rev Joshua Leavitt before the American Geographical and Statistical Society 4th. In addition to a resolution embodying the above facts, I wished to offer another, calling upon the infant Republic of Liberia to enact for itself, and enforce in its territory, the Maine Liquor Law, as the only means of washing its hands from all connection with the slive trade. An African gentleman, who writes Arabic, now sitting in my office, assures me that the rum trade is the parent of the slave trade, in his country, two slaves being bartered for a very small keg of rum.

20th And scheckly, during the last twenty four years. I

We copy from The Eccaing Post, of yesterday, the following just and sensible comments on the proceedings of the Convention on Wednesday, and commend them to the consideration of honest and reflecting per-

them to the consideration of honest and reaccess persons of all parties:

The efforts made at the World's Temperance Convention vesterday, [We incaday] to suppress the freedom of speech, in the person of Wendell Phillips, Miss Bown, and their friends, were discreditable to the members of that body. New York has been long infested by gauge of blackguard, who take pleasure in attempts to disorganize the conventions of Anti-Slavery, Woman's Rights, and Temperance altraists. But it is a long time since elegences, and other men holding respectable positions, have floorable it worth their while to imitate the disgraceful proceedings of that class. Mr. Phillips and Miss Brown, the latter uses a seaf-

expression of the opinion of the Convention; but, so long as she remained a delegate, she was entitled to all the privileges and rights of a delegate.

During the business session, however, Miss Brown rose from her seat to speak on some matter before the meeting, when the Chairman invited her to the platform. Thereupen arose a scene of unparalleled violence, which continued to the hour of adjournment. Many points of order were raised as to her right to speak from the platform. The President decided favorably to Miss Brown, and, on appeal, was sustained by a large majority of those present. Common decemey, as well as common sense, now required the minority to allow Miss Brown the 10 minutes talk allotted to her, and afterward, if necessary, oppose any troublesome proposition she might bring forward as they best could. But no sooner had she opened her mouth than she was subjected to every species of interruption and insult. Irrelevant questions were put to the Chair without coessition. Hisses, grooms, squeals, and taunting epitheis, too vile for publication, fell from most respectable lips. Several persons, whose appearance indicated the clerical profession, shared most actively in these outrages. Shouls of "Shame on the woman!" "Shame on the brazen-faced "creature!" "Put her out!" "Down with the woman!" were constantly uttered. Rev. Thomas Hunt, a Presbyterian preacher, with a face all ablaze with anger, sprung to the stage, and pointing at Miss Brown, said, in a loud voice, that "if she had any modesty, she would leave "the platform". The same courteous suggestion was also offered by Gen. Carv. of Ohio, and Messrs. Keener. of Maryland, and Rev. John Chambers of Pennsylvania. At last, however, seeing that Miss Brown's persistence in adhering to her rights to the floor was gaining still more on the good will of the andience, Rev. Mr. Dambel resigned his seat as Secretary, and Mr. Chambers called upon all Pr. maylvania delegates to "retire and leave the hall in the hands of the woman and abolitonists." and peace w

only secured by summoning the police to clear out the meeting.

The fact that respectable individuals like the minority in that Convention could thus, in consequence of an inconvenience for which they themselves were in some degree responsible, override the most obvious claims of justice, shows a lamentable state of things. We are firm believers in the declaration of Jefferson, that "crors of opinion may be safely tolerated where reason is left free to combat it, and such attacks on the fundamental right of free discussion, to say the least, find in our judgment, no mitigation in the respectability or eminence of their source.

But this kind of opposition to persons who have a natural ambilion, is quite as foolish as it is unjust. It converts them into martyrs, stimulates their determination to be heard, and makes them friends. But let them have their talk out, and they become as quiet as may be wished.

WASHINGTON.

Gen. Cass-New-York-Virginia.

Gen. Cass—New-York—Virginia.

Correspondence of T.e N.Y. Tribune.

Washington, Wesinesday, Sept. 6, 1853.

Gen. Cass has not been offered the Mission to France.
The President is becoming parsimenious, and he will husband what little there is left of the spoils with the same tenacity with which a spendthrift holds on to kis last shilling. He must reserve something till the next meeting of Congress to buy in the disaffected: to trade with, and sustain the credit of his Administration. If, however, the old line Democrats can be pacified, by sending Caleb Cushing out of the Cabinet and country, he will go Minister to France. Mark that 'Robert J. Walker has declined the Commissionership to China. The truth was, Walker wanted white-washing or indorsing, and he has got it. He has been absorbed by the Pacific Railroad Company and other speculations, so that he could not go, if he would. The deliberations of the Democratic State Convention, to assemble at Syracuse, N. Y., on the 13th inst., is looked forward to with a great deal of anxiety by the President, Gor-Marcy and Postmaster Campbell. It is not at all improbable that the result of the deliberations of that Convention may work a change in the complexion of probable that the result of the deliberations of that Convention may work a change in the complexion of the Cabinet. Gov. Marcy has been fighting his battles over again in your State, so far as the rewards of office could do, and if it shall appear that he has unde bad worse there, then he will take up his line of march, and his place will be tendered to Caleb Cushing.

John W. Davis, of Indiana, it is said, has been appointed Governor of Oregon. Joseph Lane was appointed to this post, and it don't see how Davis could be appointed, when he left Washington has oping denouncing the Administration. Still it may be so for George N. Saunders was appointed Course as for

when for three months prior thereto he did nothing but abuse the Administration.

abuse the Administration.

The Crystal Palace will be visited by the citizens of Virginia and Maryland and the Southern States gene-The Crystal Palace will be visited by the citizens of Virginia and Maryland and the Southern States generally, in the autumn. They should all go, for aside from all that is interesting in the progress of the arts, the edifice alone would pay for a visit from any Southern State, save Texas. Your hotels will be crowded: but let your affluent citizens imitate Southern hospitality, and fill up their houses with Southern chivalry, refinement, elegance and heauty. "Behold how pleasant it is for brethren to dwell together in unity." This will enable you Yankers to talk over with them, coolly and candidly and leisurely, all about Slavery and the Fagitive Slave Law, the Maine Liquor Law, and the law of reciprocity, of brotherly love and kindness, which latter is, after all, the true law to govern mankind. These World's Fairs will be battering-rams, breaking down prejudices and "the middle walks of partition," which have kept Fairs will be battering-rams, breaking down prejudices and "the middle walks of partition," which have kept mankind at bay with each other, "ready for a fight or "a funeral," when all should have been peace and harmony, love and good fellowship. The Southerners will prefit much from the splendid Exhibition at the Crystal Palace, and returning home with the wonders of human invention, wherein one machine does the work of a whole plantation of negroes, they will catch the spirit of improvement, and in a few years you Northern fellows will come down to a Fair at Charleston, Savaranh, Richmond or Memphis, and see yourselves improved upon so much, that you will scarcely know any North, any South, any East or West thereafter. The spinning-jenny and the slave shall work together side by side, and there shall be no discord any more side by side, and there shall be no discord any more among the citizens of this great Republic.

R. M.

EDUCATION.

Commencement Exercises at Brown University.

Commencement Exercises at Brown University.

Correspondence of the N.Y. Tribune.

PROVIDENCE, R. I. Wednesday, Sept. 7, 1853.

The primary exercises in the celebration of the annual commencement of Brown University, took place vesterday in the celebrations of the Alumni and the Societies of Philomenian and United Brothers. The former took place at the First Baptist Church yesterday morning, where an oration was delivered by Hon. Benjamin F. Thomas, of Worcester. The subject of Mr. Thomas was, "The growth of Material Power, and the oration was just such a finished and scholastic effect as might be looked for from so eminent a storice.

Space will not permit an extended or minute report Space will not permit an extended or minute report of Mr. Thomas's oration—a brief abstract is all that is shlowed. He commenced with considering the growth of matchin power, in its spiritual sense, and assumed that it marsky never retrograded; its course was onward, it might be upward, but still it was enward. Its course might appear tormous, but still, like the River Thames, which chiefs slowly onward, now seeming at rest, and now as if wandering back to its fountains, through sweet meadow and graceful lawn, by village apire or eastie wall by college formers or palace garden, through the "world's mighty have or palace garden, through the "world's mighty have to be supplemented." "lesophy, politics, ethier, history. Long was a chinned to be the fourth estate; now it is the "State isself. It is a typical omnipresence with us the first thing in the morning, and the last at might; refreshing as after shamber, gently southing us to it. The law-er forgets his brief, the parson his sermon, the orator his address, the doctor his patient, the prajessor his thesis, celibacy its londiress, lore is idelated;—nay, even beauty its charms." My Novel, "Block House," or the "Bitfadde Romance" is laid aside until we have devoured the last romance of the telegraph for the telegraph has proved not only the preatest of inventions, but the greatest of inventions. Levying were, concluding peace, contracting alliances at its own sacet will; removing good citzens from like before their time, and then galvanizing them to life again; drawing eloquent speeches from sheat lips; electing candidates without even a plarality of votes; conferring appointments for which the commissions do not arrive in due course of mail; uniting hands where the previous question had never been put giving us the positive pole in the morning and the negative pole at night. If one doubts the power and infinence of the newspaper press, let him spend a few days in London, and hear John Bull talk of The Tours; it has more wonderful ingredients than his famous roast beef. It is Queen, Lords, Commons, the Church, the wooden walls of England herself. The power of the newspaper press, great as it is, is rapidly increasing, and will draw to itself and demand for its service more and more of the learning and talent of the country. Oral eloquence, though within its sphere, has a power and charm which written can never equal, will find that sphere too narrow and limited. It is already quite shy of our halls of Legislation, its practice at the bar is quite infrequent. The stumps will be removed when we have a more therough culture. The pulpit may it altered to the spite hall of the popular will mast give propose and the propose of the propose of the

large audience.

In the afternoon the celebration of the under graduates.

In the afternoon the celebration of the under graduates took place in Dr. Hall's church. The oration was by Rev. Dr. Magoon, of New York, from the following them:

westward the star of empire takes its way. The first four acts already past. The first shall close the drama of the day: The fifth shall close the drams of the day:
Time's noblest offspring is the last."

The eration of Mr. Magoon was a rare production, and its purity of diction was only equalled by the fervent and cloquent manner in which it was delivered. He alluded to

The first fort acts already past."

"The first four acts already past."

and classed them according to the historic ages: thus, the age of Pericles, or artistic beauty; the age of Augustus, or martial force; the age of Leo X, or enlarged invention; and the age of Washington, or universal emancipation. Each portion of his subject was treated in the most masterly manner, and the close and binding connection of the whole production was the theme of universal remark and praise. He spoke from brief notes, and the filling up exhibited a tertility of imagination and facility of expression razely equaled. He showed in the clearest manner that from the time of Moses to the present the march of empire and human progress has ever been toward the West, and his allusion to our g aut of the West, and our resources toward the setting sun, was grand and eloquent. Truly,

Time's noblest offspring is the last."

The Poem by Mr. Phelps, was a fine production. His harp had a Sabbath tone, and the strains were pretty and pions. It was a literary melange, touching upon a variety of other subjects in general. It was much admired.

To day the regular commencement exercises of the graduating class took place in the First Baptist Church. The procession was formed in front of Manning Hall, at The procession was formed in front of Manning Hall, at The procession was formed in front of Manning Hall, at The protession was formed in front of Manning Hall, at The protession was formed in front of Manning Hall, at The protession was formed in front of Manning Hall, at The protession was formed in front of Manning Hall, at The protession was formed in front of Manning Hall, at The protession was formed in front of Manning Hall, at The protession was formed in front of Manning Hall, at The Saledaley United In Lain. By Edward Thompson Cas-

Masic.
PRAYER.

1 The Salutatory O. tion, in Laria. By Edward Thompson Cas-1 The Salutatory Do Load, in Laria. By Edward Thompson Caswell, Providence.
2 The Popular Patronage of Literature." An Oration of the Seccul Class. By Esten Whising Marcy Ir. Providence.
3. The Historical Associations and in Tower of Landon." An
Oration of the First Class. By Lawie Everett Santin, Lincoln, Mass
4. The Annie Santon Menuscrie." An Oration of the Second
Class. By De Wist Classics By Lawie Everett Santin, Lincoln, Mass
5. Whitem and Spaken Oration." An Oration of the Second
Class. By Ass Arnold Previous.

Mission
6. WID—The True Design." An Oration of the First Class.
By Say and Dealer Corporation.

Core. By Jan Armold Previousness.

6. Will—The True Derliny! An Ovation of the First Class.

8. Senses! Dexist Correct. Providence.

9. The Language of Emblame. An Ovation of the Second Class.

1. The Language of Emblame. Perturbation. An Ovation of the Every Class.

10. The Prospects of Emblame. Perturbation. An Ovation of the Prospects of Language of Emblame. Providence.

10. The Intellectual Registry of Scientific Scudies. An Ovation of the First Class. By Howard Materian Jones. Providence.

10. The Natural Motors? An Ovation of the Second Class. By Restrict Market Scudies.

11. The Conflict of Pepular Opinion.

12. The Conflict of Pepular Opinion.

13. The Conflict of Pepular Opinion.

14. The Commercial Characters of Shakapers. An Ovation of the First Class. By John Sanderson, Jr., Athena, N. T.

15. The Class. By Osborn Edward Bright, Rosbery, Mass.

16. The Commercial Sprint of the Age.? An Ovation of the First Class. By John Sanderson, Jr., Athena, N. T.

15. The Extinction of Classical Pagamiam. The Classical Oration. By Francis Marion McAlliner. Savantah. Ga.

AWARD OF PERMITTING.

16. The Power of Personal Characters of Decarts.

16. The Power of Personal Characters of Decarts.

16. The Power of Personal Characters.

19. Providence.

10. Occurse we control the Savantah. Ga.

19. Providence.

10. Programmed Resociations.

10. The Power of Personal Characters of Decarts.

10. The Power of Personal Characters.

11. Programmed Resociations.

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15. The Power of Personal Characters of Decarts.

16. The Power of Personal Characters of Resociations.

16. The Power of Personal Characters of Resociations.

17. The Occurse we control the Resociations.

Properties.

Proper and Residence.

Of course we cannot be expected to give more than a passing series of the exercises as they took place according to the programme. The craticus were generally good.

Chu. E. Aar

Brown.

Considerer, for A. B., old system, 1858.—Sampel D. Cosseens, Providence: Considerer, for A. B., old system, 1858.—Sampel D. Cosseens, Providence, Cornella M. McAllisder, Savannsh : Frank S. Bradford and Howard M. Jones, Providence: Lewis varnah : Frank S. Bradford and Howard M. Jones, Providence: Lewis varnah : Frank S. Bradford and Howard M. Jones, Providence: Lewis varnah : Frank S. Bradford and Howard M. Wayland. Main: Oshborn K. Bright, Konbury, Mass. Javed M. Henri, W. Wayland. Main: Por smooth K. Hallohn Sanderson. Jr., Albens, N. Y.; George T. Woods, Sales, Mass.; Henry H. Burrington. Hattford, N. Y. Considerior for the Descript of A. B., new system.—Leonard B. Pratt.

Mass.

Consider for the Degree of B. P.—Alexander L. Holley, Salisbury, Conn.

The College premiums were then awarded as follows:
First and second premium for excellence in Greek to Chas.
B. Goff, Fall River, Mass.: and Francis W. White, Winchendon, Mass. The second premium for the Latin of the second year was awarded to the former.

The first and second premium for excellence in Mathematics, were awarded to Franklin Burge, New York, and David H. Goodell, Antrim, N. H.

Jos. W. Congdon, Providence, received the first premium for excellence in Latin; and the first premium for excellence in Latin of the second year was awarded to Wm. S. Dearth, Providence, a second premium for excellence in Latin and Mathematics was also awarded to Wm. J. Batt, Fall River, Mass.

Dormer L. Hleock, received the second premium for excellence in Mathematics of the second premium for excellence in Eatin and Mathematics was also awarded to Richard F. Putnam, Boston, Mass., and Orestes Warren.

Wee B. Carnenter, Pawtneket, Mass., received the first.

Wm. B. Carpenter, Pawtucket, Mass., received the first remium for excellence in Rhetoric and English Litera

Charles Phelps, Attleborough, Mass., received the second premium for excellence in Natural Pilosophy; a second premium was also awarded to Harris R. Greene, N. Kingstown, R. I.

The second premium for excellence in Intellectual Philosophy was awarded to Chas. T. Miller, Norristown, Pa. HONOTARY DEGISE.

HONOTARY DEGISE.

HONOTARY DEGISE.

ng gentlemen:
Aussats F Day, of Norratown, Pa., Bachelor of Philosophy,
A M-Rev Zaca Eddy, of Warsaw, N.Y.; Joshua T Meryward,
A M-Rev Zaca Eddy, of Warsaw, N.Y.; Joshua T Meryward,
Carlon and Carlon of The Company of East Dougless, Mass: Andrew Folland of Tautonn, D. Shepardon, Climinani, Joshua Hunt, Terra Haute, Ind.
D.D.-Thex Shepardie Bristod, close 1823; Erskiel G. Robinson,
Trof. of Theology in University of Rochester; Rev. Francis Mason,

arcy, Barmah.
LL D.-B. F. Thomes, Justice of the Supreme Judicial Court than, 1730; Gree, T. Chase, Prof. of Chemistry and Physics, ass. 1730; Gree, T. Chase, Prof. of Chemistry and Physics, are under the Chase, Prof. of Chemistry and Chase, Chase, Pressla, Hon, Henry S. Randall, Secretary of State, Alban Pressla, Hon, Henry S. Randall, Secretary

of Presia: Hon Heary S. Randall. Secretacy of State, Albany, New-York.

At the conclusion of the services at the church, the procession re formed and proceeded to Manning Hall, where it was again formed and filed into the spacious tent pitched in College Yard, where a fine table was laid for about five hundred guests. Ample justice was done to the good cheer, and then commenced the "flow of soul" which such occasions are wont to put in motion. Dr. Wayland presided in his usually pleasant manner, and after a few heief remarks, introduced Professor Gammell, who read the names of those graduates who had died within the past year. The number is 16, and many of them have filled high stations at the Bar, on the Bench, and in the Pulpit. Professor G. closed with a fine tribute to the memory of Daniel Webster.

with an apprepriate setting.

W. T. Burgess, Attorney General of Rhode Island, Hou Island Holmes, of South Carolina, (who teached strongly upon the "peculiar institution" of the South, and was hissed at the close of his address.) Judge Chomas, of Massachusetts, and other gentlemen, were called up by apprapriate sentiments, and responded happily.

After singing an appropriate hyma, the party separated each pronouncing the occasion the pleasantest for many

Stated Meeting of the Board of Education.

New York, Sept. 7, 1823.

Freent—Ensitus C. Benedlet, Eq., President, and Coan missioners Blackbure. Stuart, Williamson. Savage, O Doentell, Cooledge, T. E. Smith, Pierson, Murphy, Fell. Stillman, Russell, Fraser, W. Jones, Adams, Dodge, Cartis, Ketchum, Morand, Barcon, Ebling Collins, Beatle, Stevens, Delamater, Carv, De Peyster, Ransom, Hibbact, Winthrop, Carter, C. H. Smith, Ablis, Waterbury, and Davenport.

Absent—Commissioners A. S. Jones, Nott, Hilton, Weeks, Vulte, and Foote, Pinkney, Leveridge, Beekman, Dunning, Wright, Willett, Williams, Tappen, Davis, Neilsen, Peet Monteith, and Cooper.

The minutes of the last meeting were read and approved.

Proved.

Communications—From School Officers of the Twelfth Word, asking an appropriation to rebuild Word School No.58. To Committee on Plans, &c.

From Dr. Grimshaw, relative to Grimshaw's Pictorial United States. To Committee on School Books.

From Aifred G. Compton, accepting the appointment as Tutor in the Free Academy. On file.

From Milton Barlow, inviting the attention of the Board to his Planetarium, in the Crystal Pelace. To Committee on Free Academy.

n Free Academy.

From School Officers of the Fourteenth Ward, consent of to the transfer of Primaries Nos. 17 and 47 in Trustees'

ing to the transfer of Primaries Nov. 17 and 47 in Trustees Hall. On file.

From N. Seeber, Janitor of the Free Academy, asking for increase of salary. To Executive Committee.

From School Officers of the Seventeenth Ward, transmitting the attendance at the opening of the Schools in said Ward. On file.

From the City Superintendent, relative to making arrangements for the children of the schools to visit the Crestal Palace. To Select Committee of Messrs, Beadle, Stillinas, Ransom, Hibbard and Fell, with power.

From the same, with list of Licensed Teachers in the City of New York. Ordered, that the said list be transcribed in a register to be kept in the office of the Clark, &c.

Appropriations - Mr. C. H. Smith, from the Committee presented resolutions appropriating \$81,461 16 for Annual Apportionment to the Ward Schools, \$3,551 54 for Annual Apportionment to Corporate Schools, and \$3,000 for Incidental Expenses of the Board, which were

adeqted.

Dr. Beadle presented the Report of the Executive Committee recommending an appropriation of \$8.975.87 for Support and Repairs of the Free Academy. Adopted.

Reports.—Of the Finance Committee, containing an estimate of the amount required for payment 1st October.

Adopted.

Of the Auditing Committee, with bills for sundry expenses of the Board. Adopted.

Of Committee on Alterations of Trustees Hall, with plans which referred to the Committee on Normal Schools for their opinion.

for their opinion.

Of Executive Committee on Free Academy, relative to Exercises of Commencement. Ordered on file and to be printed.

Exercises of Commencement. Ordered on file and to be printed.

Of Committee on Supplies, recommending the establishment of a Depository. Ordered, that said report be laid on the table and printed.

By Mr. Stevens—That the School officers of the Fifteenth Ward be authorized to reseat the female department of the School No. 20 in the Fifteenth Ward, at an expense not exceeding the unexpended balance of the appropriation of \$4.341, recently made for repairs of said schoolhouse. Adopted.

By the same—That Ward School No. 20, in the Fifteenth Ward, be suspended till the repairs of the building, now in progress, be completed; and that the salaries of the teachers continue, in the meantime, not longer than the list of October next. Adopted.

By Mr. Dodge—That Ward School No. 5, Eleventh Ward, be suspended till the repairs of the building, now in progress, be completed; and that the salaries of the teachers continue, in the meantime, not longer than the list of October next. Adopted.

By Dr. Fell, from the Committee on Evening Schools—That the Evening School in the Eleventh Ward, heretofore held in the schoolhouse corner of Stanton and Sheriff, sts., be transferred to the house in Sixth st., near Avenue C. in the same—Increasing the salaries of the principals in the evening schools \$70, and the assistants in propor-

sts, be transferred to the house in Sixin at the C in the same Ward. Adopted.

By the same—Increasing the salaries of the principals in the evening schools \$70, and the assistants in proportion, which was adopted.

By Mr. Waterbury—Relative to salary of Stinson Mc-Iver. To Committee on Salaries.

By the same—That the report relative to the Depository be made the special order for most Wednesday; and that the report relative to teachers salaries be the special order for the Wednesday following. Also that the Committee on Alterations fit up proper apartments for a depository; and that the report on this subject be printed.

mittee on Anesaca in this subject be printed. itery, and that the report on this subject be printed. Adopted.

By the same—"That the schools located in Trustees' Hall be discontioued from this date." Adopted.

By Mr. Carter—"That Ward School No. 25, Eleventh Ward, he suspended till the repairs of the building, now in progress, be completed, and that the salaries of the teachers continue, in the meantime, not longer than the 13th inst." Adopted.

By the President, "Relative to continuing the Normal School every day in the week." To Normal School Committee.

mittee.

By the same, "That the Clerk cause to be prepared and published the usual Manual of the Board of Education, with all convenient dispatch." Adopted.

By Mr. Murphy. Relative to Annual Apportionment. To Committee on Annual Apportionment.

By Mr. Ebing. "Relative to re-numbering the Schools."

On table.

By the President. That a Select Committee report to to this Board such matters connected with the union of the two systems of education in this City, as they may deem expedient, to form a document of this Board. By Mr. Abils. That the Plans for a Primary School in

By Mr. Ablis. That the Plans for a Primary School in Ninetecuth Ward he referred to the Committee on Plans and Construction of School-houses. Adopted.

By Mr. Waterbury. That the Committee on re-numbering School-houses report at the next meeting. Adopted.

By Mr. Murphy. That the Committee on re-numbering. Accepted and Messes. Schlweil and Stevens appointed. The Pour dadjourned to Wednesday next the 18th instant of P. H.

ALERT GILBERT Clerk.

THE EXHIBITION CRYSTAL PALACE.

MACHINERY.

We took a hasty survey of the Machinery-room of the Palace yesterday, in order to see and give some account of new Inventions recently entered. Some of these will be barely mentioned here, and perhaps more elaborately described in our critical notices bereafter But then as now, we wish it distinctly understood that we only propose to give such account of article which seem to us valuable as shall induce those interested to examine and judge for themselves. We do not undertake to be eyes for them, but only to suggest a direction in which their eyes may judiciously be cast Still less do we mean to intermeddle with any conflict ing claims to invention or ownership. Thus we spoke of "Guynne's Centripetal Pump." because by that name it was commended to us. Our correspondent who insists that the Centripetal Pump is not Gwynne's -that Gwynne did not invent nor essentially improve it-is informed that we have not intended to raise the question he moots, and shall not discuss it. If there is any question of contested patent, let the courts adjust it .- And now to our notes :

A Shoe-Pegging Machine is exhibited by A. T. Gat. lahue, of Pittsburgh, Pa -- patented on the 18th of last month. The inventor states that no other machine for pegging boots and shoes is in operation, and we do not emember having seen any, though long ago satisfied, by observing the operation of other machinery, that pegging by machines is practicable. This one is made almost entirely of iron, costs \$150 to \$200, and will probably weigh some two or three hundred pounds. It works very quietly and rapidly, and will peg a shoe or beet, two rows on each side (leaving a small space at the heel and toe) in three minutes, cutting its own pegs. One man only is required to operate it, without auxiliary power. A good workman will peg a shoe by hand in fifteen minutes, but close application to pegging s considered unhealthy. We asked an Eastern shoe manufacturer who examined this machine when we did, whether it did its work better or worse than it is dene by hand, and he said it drove the pegs more even ly and on the whole better. We understand that it is now in practical operation in Pittsburgh, but we be lieve no other than the one in the Exhibition has yet appeared this side of the Alleghenies. A machine for making cets, or little leathern rolls used

in spinning (and of which 20,000 per day, hitherta made by hands, are worn out in Massachusetts alone, s one of the most ingenious contributions of Connectiout to the Fair. Those who are familiar with Whitte core's machine for cutting, bending and setting eardcipate its best points. The leather is drawn into the achine in the shape of a strap or belt, is cut off at the preper length diagonally, so as to form the best dees for gumning, is then rolled or doubled over so that the two edges, being gammed in the operation, exactly meet; when they are pressed firmly together and the new perfected cot dropped through the machine and another length drawn in, to undergo the same pro

A Weighing and Packing Machine, for packers of Tea. Coffee, Pepper, Spices. &c., &c., is exhibited by Slater & Steele, Jersey City, which seems excellent in is sphere, though that sphere is a narrow one. The aterial is fed from a hopper over head, is weighed in its descent from the hopper and discharged in pounds, half-pounds, or otherwise as may be required, into a unnel resting in a square box, into which a paper has iready been conveyed by the machine. The box forms ne link in an endless chain of boxes revolving around platform, and moving on a few inches receives through he tunnel a square stamp just fitted to it, and thence passes to another and another, until the fourth delivers t pressed into a solid mass and enveloped. Mr. G. D. Jones is said to be the patentee.

A Tobacco-pressing Machine is exhibited, costing \$800 or so, and said to press Tobacco from loose rolls into plugs as fast as twenty men have hitherto been able to do it. We should judge that one of these machines could press as much Tobacco in a day as all mankind ought to chew from this hour to the final con-

flagration of the world. An improved Cotton-Gin is on exhibition, which appears to be perfect; but improvement in Glus has long

been in order, and probably long will be. The Pumps in the Exhibition deserve an article by themselves ; but we have no time to write it now.

AN IMPORTANT LAND OFFICE QUESTION SETTLED -We can that the Secretary of the Interior Department has very As Important Land Office Question Selections that here there the Secretary of the interior Department has very recently rendered his decision upon the appeal to his judgment from the Land Office Commissioner's adverse ruling on the case of the Gamache claim to certain very valuable lands near St. Louis, Missouri; the claim being set up by many parties who purchased interests in it, though very few of them hold only through the grant to Gamache from Spain. The main question involved was, whether the grant had been confirmed by the United States. The act of 1824 gave the Recorder of Land Titles power to confirm it. He failed to do so, the claimants allege, by mistake, though it is thought by many that he did not conceive it to be good. However, it was clear that he did not confirm it, and without that action on his part the claim could not be recognized, as the law expressly runs. The Secretary, under these circumstances, confirmed the decision of his subordinate. There are only about 200 acres in issue in this case, but its position immediately on the outskirts of St. Louis proper renders it of great value. [Washington Star.

CRICKET.

New-York Club vs. St. George's Club.

This interesting match was resumed yesterday morning at Hoboken, and drew together as great a concourse of vistors as on the day previous. The weather was a great improvement, being beautifully cool and pleasant, and everything passed off to the satisfaction of all present. The St. George's Club was victorious by 35 runs. Play was con menced at 10j o'clock A. M. and terminated at 6j P. M., and some beautiful specimens we had. Cuyp's bowling was a treat; we never saw anything better; he took 8 wickets. The St. George's Club could not stand it; they were bound to go down. We wish he was as good a batter. Marsh and Comery also bowled well. Tinson and Sams kept wicket well, and Pletcher is the best long stop in the country. Dockery and Sam. Wright are two valuable men in a match: they are thorough Cricketers and good at several points. The fielding of the St. George's at the first part of the day was not good, but got better the second innings. The fielding of the New-York was better than the first day. The result of the bowling stands thus:

NEW-YORK CLUB.

First Insurgical Conference of the Conference

The result of the bowling stands thus:

or. GEOGES's CLUS.

First Innings

Mars.

Over. over. Runs. Wh's.

Comery ... 27 12 46 1 Cayp. 4

Wright ... 25 14 18 9 Marsh. ... 5

Waller ... 19 8 22 6 Sams. ... 7

Comery .18 10 10 5 Declary.

Wright ... 5 5 3 8 Sharp.

Waller ... 11 3 16 3 Fietner. Mersh14 Coyp......15 St Gronge's Clun - Second Innings - We gave an a

count of the first innings yesterday. The second was over very quick, and shows the glorious uncertainty of cricket. The same eleven n.en who got 169 in the first innings, went out for 27 in the second. Waller commenced well with a 2 and a 3 hit beautifully made, but Cuyp stopped his career by bowling him down. Blackburn, Bingham and Bage soon fellowed. 5 wickets went for 17 runs. Sam, Wright and Bingham were together at one time, and we thought we should have some sport; but Dame Fortune stepped in and Marsh bowled Wright out in 5 runs. The rest followed

pretty smart; the bowling was too much for them. The total runs in the two innings was 196, actting the New York Club 84 to win

New York CLOR.-First innings was commenced by Sharp and Rickerby to the bowling of Comery and Sam. Wright. Sharp got the first ball and a double. Rickerby went out with first ball. One wicket 3 runs. Wright follewed but was soon brought down by Sams. Two wickers 9 rare. Sharp continued to they well, and Marsh was sent in to face him but, after getting a good hit for 3 was